

The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor

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Crawford Avalanche

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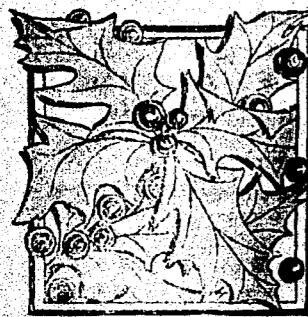
JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 13, 1906.

NUMBER 5.



Christmas 1906.

The biggest time of all the year is now very near at hand, and our store has taken on Holiday Attire. What had heretofore been called a perplexing problem, that is the buying of suitable Christmas Presents, can now be easily solved by selecting from our line. We have something for everyone and enough for all. This time of the year, is also for the children, and we are prepared to satisfy them. We wish everyone to call and look over our line NOW!

PA

always did like to get a nice pipe or smoking set, or possibly a box of Cigars. We have also numerous other things to select from.

For the Boys

we have Books, Drums, Horns, Guns Building Blocks and in fact anything a boy could wish for.

BABY

could not be better pleased than by receiving a Rattle or stuffed Animal etc.



MA

says she needed a Work Basket, but we also have Toilet Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, or anything in the line of China.

GIRLS

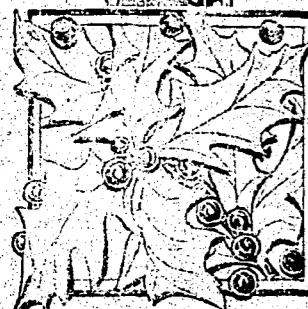
Girls would be pleased very much by receiving Dolls, Cutters, Doll Carts, Sewing Sets, Toy Dishes, etc.

Friends.

We have something for Friends near, or Friends far Away.

Let the Children come and see a REAL SANTA CLAUS. Yes there will be a real live Santa Claus in our show window, and you can tell him all you want for Christmas. See him setting up his toys. Send him a letter, stating your wants. He will pass your house! Watch for him!

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.



100 CENT IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU to write for our big FREE BICYCLE catalogue showing the largest and finest line of high-grade BICYCLES, TIRES and SPINDLES at 100 CENTS BELOW any other manufacturer or dealer in the world.

DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE from anyone who does not sell you a complete, up-to-date catalog, illustrating and describing every model of high-grade and low-grade bicycles and accessories made possible by selling from factory.

YESTERDAY APPROVED—Today a test report. Pay the Freight and receive a free Trial and make other liberal terms which no other in the world will offer. You will learn everything and get much value for your money.

We have a **Business** for young men and can offer an opportunity to make money to suitable young men who apply at once.

Write to us for details. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.I.D. on approval.

You do not pay until you have examined the bicycle and found it strictly as represented.

REGULAR PRICE \$8.50 per pair. **REGULAR PRICE \$4.80 per pair.**

To introduce our new line of NAILS, TACKS OR GLASS MOUNT LIFTS we will give you a sample of our new Patent.

You can save 50¢ on each pair of NAILS, TACKS or GLASS MOUNT LIFTS.

NO MORE PUNCTURES OR PUNCTURES.

Result of 10 years experience in tire making. No damage from THORNS, CACTUS, PINE, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.

Two Hundred thousand pairs now in actual use. Order Seventy-five thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION—It is lively and gay, yet durable and lived inside without losing its color which never becomes porous and which closes all small punctures without a blow or tear to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires, recently being pumped once or twice in a whole season, they weigh no more than a new tire. They are made of a special rubber compound which is not liable to become brittle or hard when exposed to the sun. They hold their shape when riding on asphalt or soft roads or overcomes by the patent "Basket Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus securing all traction. The regular price of these tires is \$1.00 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.I.D. on approval.

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BY THE BAY

THUGGERY IN OUR COLLEGES.

By Dr. Washington Gladden.

There would seem to be good reasons for the feeling that a ruthlessness which puts ordinary savagery to the blush is out of place in one of our modern institutions of learning, especially in what are known as our "Christian colleges." Yet the outrages which are reported from time to time in connection with college fraternities are enough to make us ashamed of our civilization.

REV. W. GLADDEN. There is a loud call upon college authorities everywhere for vigorous action upon this matter. If they cannot put a stop to such enormities let them shut their doors and send their young barbarians home. There is no college in this land which might not better be blotted out of existence than be the shelter of such savagery.

In the first place, the governing body of the colleges should absolutely forbid, under penalty of expulsion, all out-door initiations. The fraternity which engages in any performance of this kind should be outlawed and abolished.

In the second place, let every self respecting young man who goes to college make it perfectly plain to all who solicit his membership in fraternities that this is a thing that he will not put up with; that he does not propose to submit to any pranks; that he will not be subjected to injury or peril or humiliation; that if such is the price of their fellowship he can very well afford to do without it.

SOCIETY IS ALL SHAM.

By John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Many aspirants for social preferment seek out influential friends as the means of accomplishing their desire. That is reprehensible. The seeking of friendship to gain any personal advantage is wrong. What do you and I care for society, anyhow? What does it amount to? Nothing but a sham. The so-called society people don't do much else than sit around waiting for time to go by. It's foolishness and I cannot afford to get mixed up in it.

Many misguided people think the true test of friendship is whether the friend will lend money. Don't you ever believe it. There was never greater mistake. If you have any friendship for people don't spoil it by trying to borrow money from them. It's all right to get a little help at times, but the practice of borrowing money is a most dangerous one. It is the surest way to cause the breaking of friendship. Besides that, it involves the borrower, as a rule, in hopeless indebtedness. It matters nothing to me if the friend I have is rich or poor, so long as he is a man of character. If he is not upright, honest,

ROCKEFELLER, JR., get mixed up in it.

I told you I didn't know the car," he said, "and that it was dangerous."

"Why—what's the matter?"

"Don't talk, please. The car won't stop."

A load of hay loomed up in the road,

seeming to fill it from side to side. In

an instant the great machine was close

upon it, swerved round it on two

wheels, missing a cyclist by four inches,

and careered along.

Mr. Basing groaned. "We'll both be killed!" he cried. "What's to be done? Is it safer behind? Can I climb over?"

"No! Sit still!" Mayhew shouted back. The rear of the car was packed with baggage—Miss Basing's big trunk, bearing her initials in four-inch letters, her dressing case, and his own largest kit bag. "There's apparently nothing for it but to let her go until all the petrol's gone," he went on. "She'll stop then, right enough. Don't do anything to distract my attention and I'll pull you through."

Presently Mayhew spoke again.

"By the way, have you any idea where we are?"

"Close to Stannithorpe, my native place," Mr. Basing answered, gloomily.

But Mayhew remembered that his companion was chief proprietor of the old bank at Stannithorpe, and, thinking his revenge had gone far enough, he re-

solved to bring the car to a stand at

the bank door.

A few straggling houses they

whizzed at thirty miles an hour, and

soon entered the market street, where

Mayhew made another great show of

slackening speed, this time with suc-

cess, for the street was full of people,

excited, clamorous, surging about a big

stone building whose front bore in

large gilt letters the words, "Basing's

old bank."

"There's something wrong," Mr.

Basing cried, as soon as he saw the

crowd. "If you could only manage to

pull up you might do me a great ser-

vice."

Mayhew nodded, and after another

well simulated struggle with the levers

contrived to bring the car that wouldn't

stop—of its own accord—to a stand at

the bank door.

"Ten times over," a voice added—

Mayhew's. "Clear the way here!

Clear the way, I say!"

Pushing, thrusting, elbowing, shov-

ing, as never had he done when play-

Rugby for his university, and shout-

ing all the time, Mayhew made

way for the procession of policemen—the

first two carrying a huge trunk,

carefully guarded by two more officers,

batons in hand; another policeman fol-

lowed with a big kitbag, and yet an-

other with a woman's dressing case.

All entered the manager's room.

Collaring a burly butcher and fling-

ing him into the crowd, Mayhew

cleared a space and sprang upon the

counter.

"Silence!" he shouted. "Listen to

me. Not another penny will be paid

until you come to your senses. So clear

out, the lot of you, and come in two

or three at a time in an orderly man-

ner, not like a pack of wild beasts!"

He turned to the cashiers: "Stop pay-

ing until this lot are outside."

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC 13.

Enemy of Labor.

It is unquestioned that men who perform daily tasks as employees have the same right to form combinations as have those who are employers and those who invest capital in large enterprises which are necessary to carry on the gigantic business interests of the country.

It is well known that combinations of men who have either small or large amounts of money invest in a given enterprise exist in every city, in every state and in every community in which business of magnitude is conducted. These are commonly denominated trusts though strictly speaking nearly all of them are trusts only on small scale. For instance Bay City has what is called a wholesale grocers' combine which takes in the entire state, a butchers' association, an ice combine, a state druggists' combine, a combination of capital engaged in the beet sugar industry, in the steel ship industry, and coal industry and a number of other business ventures are likewise organized as combinations for the carrying on of business, on a greater or lesser scale. It is well known that it is necessary for combinations of capital in order to build up and operate large industries. Did the people who are clamoring against those whom they denounce as capitalists ever stop to think that without these combinations Bay City would be rather short in the line of industries? But for the fact that men harvest their money in combinations of this sort there wouldn't be a railroad or street railroad in Bay City today or in the United States for that matter. There would not be a steel shipbuilding industry here employing nearly a thousand men, nor would there be one anywhere else in fact. Indeed without combinations of capital there would hardly be an industry or large business enterprise either in Bay City nor in any other city in all the land.

Then, why denounce capitalists? Who are capitalists? They are every man in the United States and in Bay City who saves his money and invests it in some business venture that gives employment to labor and thus builds up the cities and towns in the United States. Without them the laborer who comes here from the old world and saves his money and invests it in business thus becoming a capitalist would have to remain in Europe for there would be nothing for him to do in this country. Almost every capitalist in Bay City and in the United States started life poor, saved money, invested it in industry and thus worked to the front. There is no royal road to the of "capitalists" in America. Every man may become a capitalist who is industrious and saves his money. The opportunity is always open. The man who prefers to spend his money with no thought of tomorrow has no right to denounce his neighbor who has improved his opportunity and saved his money.

Farmers Institute.

The Farmers' Institute for Crawford County was called to order by the President, Henry Funck, Monday forenoon, with but a small attendance, who gave a brief statement of the object of the Institute and regrets for the small interest manifested.

Rev. Mr. Pillmeier offered prayer, and H. B. Cannon, of Rochester, Conductor of the Institute, was introduced and gave an interesting and instructive address on "The Soil, the Farmers' Bank." Many questions were asked and answered as to varieties and uses of soils.

Mrs. F. A. Campbell presented the subject of "Poultry on the Farm" in a manner which impressed all present with the fact that she spoke from personal knowledge.

In the afternoon, Mr. Cannon discussed the proposition of "Growing Corn, with or without a Silo," and Mrs. Campbell the subject of "The Home Dairy." The few who were present were greatly interested and evidently benefited by the ideas advanced.

The recitations by D. Martin of Cheney, first a Scotch piece, "Bowl About," captured the audience, and later "Barbara Fritchie" which is always new. His rendition of each was well nigh perfect.

In the evening but few more were present, but those present were doubly paid for the time given. Mrs. Campbell gave a lucid and large explanation of "The Bag with Holes," exhibiting the holes on the farm and the farmers home through which escapes the profits of the farm, which should be saved for the future.

She was followed by Mr. Cannon, on the subject of "Habit," and we believe there was no one present who did not take home new thoughts which will elevate them in the scale of life.

The Tribune will carry about fifteen more inches of space on each page in length of columns, compared with the old size, and nearly an inch more in width. The size of the sheet is the same as that of the large newspapers in Chicago and other metropolitan cities. This will enable it to place advertising to better advantage as well as to present more reading matter.

It will require about a week in which to get the outfit down on a permanent basis and meantime the indulgence of the public is appealed to.

It may be said, The Tribune starts in its new home under very favorable auspices, though the removal has been delayed some three months owing to delays that were unavoidable. The business of the newspaper had outgrown its equipment capacity and improvements were found absolutely necessary. The change will afford ample opportunity for expansion and it is the determination of the publishers to keep abreast of the times and the growing demands of Bay City for a first class newspaper.

Tuesday forenoon "The Dairy Cow and her Care" was given such attention by Mr. Cannon, as proves him not only to be a Judge of the requisites, but practical in his care and treatment of the animal, and many of his suggestions were somewhat new and will be remembered.

Mrs. Campbell proved conclusively her side of the question that "Birds are the Farmers' Friends" and an offence was made the jury present said she was correct.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected:

President—S. B. Brott, Beaver Creek.

Vice Pres.—Hugo Schreiber Jr., South Branch.

Sec. and Treas.—D. Martin, Beaver Creek.

Vice presidents from townships,

Maple Forest W. S. Chalker.

Frederic W. Batterson.

Grayling Elmer Ostrander.

Beaver Creek—Fred Bellmore.

Tuesday afternoon the Question

pany, the big Chicago packers and other combinations of this character, are instances, and these the strong arm of the government is reaching to compel them to obey the laws of the land.

But because a few corporations and combinations of capital fail to observe the Golden Rule, it is no justification for wholesale denunciation of capital or of combinations which are essential to the business of the country. It may be set down as an incontrovertible fact that those who denounce capital the most severely either to do so because they have no wish to earn their own living, save their money and become capitalists, are ignorant of the proper conditions of capital and labor, or have some ulterior motive. The larger number of the agitators who seek to array the workingmen do so from purely personal and selfish motives. They want the labor organizations to pay them wages to make trouble for the organizations. There are thousands of labor unions which are conducted honestly and are of real benefit to their members, the same as organizations of capital. There are other labor organizations just as arbitrary and injurious to their members and to society as the big combinations of capital which the government is prosecuting.

At Chicago, last Saturday, Albert Young testified under oath that for the consideration of \$1,500, divided among five labor leaders in that city, the great teamsters strike was brought on a year ago last spring, which caused a loss of \$9,000,000 to merchants and employees involved in the death by violence of thirty men and the wounding of many more. The garment workers, Young testified, paid the \$1,500. They had a grievance against Montgomery Ward & Co., but the teamsters had no grievance against the firm. For the consideration stated however, and which was divided among five men, the teamsters struck.

This evidence was brought out in the trial of Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, charged with conspiracy. Think of it. Five men engaged in a "graft conspiracy" which tied up a large business industry and which cost not only the death and injury of many people but cost both sides to the controversy nearly ten million dollars.

Labor leaders and labor trusts of that character are as reprehensible if not more so, than the big combinations of capital which they severely denounce. — Bay City Tribune.

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The Farmers' Institute for Crawford County was called to order by the President, Henry Funck, Monday forenoon, with but a small attendance, who gave a brief statement of the object of the Institute and regrets for the small interest manifested.

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Mrs. F. A. Campbell presented the subject of "Poultry on the Farm" in a manner which impressed all present with the fact that she spoke from personal knowledge.

In the afternoon, Mr. Cannon discussed the proposition of "Growing Corn, with or without a Silo," and Mrs. Campbell the subject of "The Home Dairy." The few who were present were greatly interested and evidently benefited by the ideas advanced.

The recitations by D. Martin of Cheney, first a Scotch piece, "Bowl About," captured the audience, and later "Barbara Fritchie" which is always new. His rendition of each was well nigh perfect.

In the evening but few more were present, but those present were doubly paid for the time given. Mrs. Campbell gave a lucid and large explanation of "The Bag with Holes," exhibiting the holes on the farm and the farmers home through which escapes the profits of the farm, which should be saved for the future.

She was followed by Mr. Cannon, on the subject of "Habit," and we believe there was no one present who did not take home new thoughts which will elevate them in the scale of life.

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It will require about a week in which to get the outfit down on a permanent basis and meantime the indulgence of the public is appealed to.

It may be said, The Tribune starts in its new home under very favorable

auspices, though the removal has been delayed some three months owing to delays that were unavoidable. The business of the newspaper had outgrown its equipment capacity and improvements were found absolutely necessary. The change will afford ample opportunity for expansion and it is the determination of the publishers to keep abreast of the times and the growing demands of Bay City for a first class newspaper.

Tuesday forenoon "The Dairy Cow and her Care" was given such attention by Mr. Cannon, as proves him not only to be a Judge of the requisites, but practical in his care and treatment of the animal, and many of his suggestions were somewhat new and will be remembered.

Mrs. Campbell proved conclusively her side of the question that "Birds are the Farmers' Friends" and an offence was made the jury present said she was correct.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected:

President—S. B. Brott, Beaver Creek.

Vice Pres.—Hugo Schreiber Jr., South Branch.

Sec. and Treas.—D. Martin, Beaver Creek.

Vice presidents from townships,

Maple Forest W. S. Chalker.

Frederic W. Batterson.

Grayling Elmer Ostrander.

Beaver Creek—Fred Bellmore.

Tuesday afternoon the Question

Box gave to those in attendance perhaps the most interesting hour of the entire session. The questions were practical and the answers and discussions were from the personal experience of the members.

Mr. Cannon followed by raising potatoes in the most perfect and scientific manner. As this is particularly a potato country, the subject was carefully considered and many new ideas were disseminated which will bear fruit or potatoes.

"The Rural School Course of Study" was presented by Prof. C. T. Grawn, the head of the Central Normal school at Mt. Pleasant, than whom no man in Michigan is better equipped to show the needs of our people, and the duty of citizens and of teachers. So many members of our high school desired to hear Prof. Grawn; that they were excused for that purpose and were more than doubly repaid. For their gratification, Mr. Martin recited a Scotch dialect piece in his inimitable manner and was warmly applauded.

The closing session was held at the Presbyterian church, which was comfortably filled. Music was provided by a quartette, which added to the pleasure of the meeting.

Mrs. Campbell, the first speaker, held the audience in close attention as she portrayed what should be the "Education of Home Makers." The false training in many ways of our girls for the duties of the home was vividly shown and an earnest plea given to teachers and mothers to correct the evils.

Prof. Bradley, Superintendent of our schools gave an earnest talk to the patrons of the county schools urging the necessity of closer association of parents and teachers in the work of education and their co-operation in all that pertains to the best interests of the child.

Mr. H. B. Cannon, of Rochester, followed with a description of the work done and being done by the Agricultural College, showing its wonderful growth and the modern methods of distribution of the labor of the faculty in special lines and the special courses offered to those unable to take the full course, who desire to fit themselves in some particular line.

The session closed with the address of Prof. C. T. Grawn, of the Central Normal School of Mt. Pleasant. His subject "The Home and the School" on the school side being given in the problem "Having the American school system as we know it, and the average American teacher as we know her, what is the best thing or some of the best things that can be done for the boy or girl to fit them in the highest degree for American citizenship?" His solution gave: The best environment for physical development that they might reach the most perfect form as an animal with every sense alert to apply the action of the body with the mind. The teaching of habits to be acquired, which followed through life will lead to the highest attainment, which include punctuality, regularity, neatness and dispatch. The teaching of the instrumental principles of education, with the perfect mastery of English, and then if time and opportunity permitted, the generic principles of all knowledge. As an orator and as a lesson, it was one of the best ever given from a Grayling platform, and we hope he may come again.

WOMAN'S SECTION.

Our reporter neglected to furnish copy for the report of the meeting of the Woman's Section, Tuesday afternoon, and all we know, is that it was very enjoyable and instructive. That Mrs. Campbell pleased everybody and that the paper presented by Mrs. L. Fournier on "What Should a Child Eat" was conceded by all to be one of the best productions ever presented at an institute here.

— Bay City Tribune in its New Home.

The transition of The Tribune outfit from 801 Water street to 715 Adams street has been accomplished, but while "we have moved we are not settled." The Tribune appears this morning in an enlarged form and from its new perfecting double press and the entire outfit occupies the new quarters yet there is much to do in order to get settled with everything in its place.

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Tuesday afternoon the Question

Gifts For The Holiday Season!

In making your selection for a gift, endeavor to purchase an article which will be durable, useful and of good style. Our stock is resplendent with beautiful Christmas Gifts, comprising of Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Cut Glass, Souvenirs, Pins, Brooches, Chains and Bracelets, in fact everything in the Jewelry line. You can find what you want, and at just right prices.

A. PETERSON

Grayling's Busiest Jeweler.



At Breakfast. Drink
BANCROFT HOUSE COFFEE

And your meal will be satisfying and sustaining. There is no finer beverage possible than that made from BANCROFT HOUSE COFFEE. It is all pure coffee of highest grade, blended with superior skill, roasted in bagskin, and put up only in sealed cans, thus insuring cleanliness and preserving its strength, flavor and aroma. Price: one lb. can 75 cents. Every bag of one lb. can contains 16 oz. of high quality thorough coffee. All first-class dealers sell BANCROFT HOUSE COFFEE, and a single trial will convince any lover of good coffee that this brand has no equal.

THE SMART & FOX COMPANY, Coffee Roasters, Saginaw, Michigan.

A Western Wonder.

There is a Hill at Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of Consumption. I was reduced 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only Sure Cough and Cold cure. Guaranteed by L

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 13

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Merry Christmas to all our patrons.
SALLING, HANSON & CO.

See notice for annual tax sale in our supplement with this issue.

Watch for Santa Claus at Sorenson's.

Just know enough for good sleighing and just cold enough to hold it;

Santa Claus will make headquarters at Sorenson's.

Read every word of our ads for holiday goods.

Now is the time to look me up, as to Xmas gifts. A. PETERSON.

25 lb. pails of International Stock Food \$3.00 at Fournier's Drug Store.

Highest market price paid for hides. PYM BROS.

New goods arriving every week. Call again. C. J. HATHAWAY.

Cigars at 50¢ per box and upwards for Xmas, at Fournier's Drug Store.

A good horse for sale. Worth the money. Enquire at this office.

A fine line of Christmas presents at SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Fine watch repairing done at Hathaway's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Roblin of Bay City were here visiting his brother, R. M. Roblin, the first of the week.

Cold Breakers will cure your cold try it. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dolls, Toys, Picture Books, and Games, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Now is the time to look after Xmas presents. Hathaway has them.

Go to C. J. Hathaway for scientific optical work. Eyes examined free.

The Farmers Institute this week was a decided success, though the attendance the first day was very small.

Only twelve more days before Xmas so get busy and go to A. Peterson's to select your Xmas gifts.

WANTED—Good pullets. Will pay good price for same. LARS BROLIN, Grayling.

We invite you to look over our fine selection of Holiday Goods.

SALLING, HANSON, & CO.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVAANCHE office.

There are 2,455 daily newspapers in the United States with an average daily circulation of 19,624,757.

You'll find the most complete line of rings in all sizes and styles, they make fine Christmas presents, at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

The stores in this village were never given a finer display of holiday goods.

We do not need the money ourselves but the fellow we owe wants us to pay. Pay your subscription and help the other fellow out.

Xmas presents of all kinds. Before you buy call and see them. We also carry a fine line of china ware, school supplies, tobacco and cigars.

MRS. M. FLAGG & CO.

China, Glassware, Table Linens, Handkerchiefs for Christmas presents, at SALLING, HANSON & CO.

FOR SALE—One span heavy mares with harness, sound and kind. Weight 3200 lbs. Direct all inquiries to ERNEST P. RICHARDSON, Roscommon, Mich.

WANTED—Two energetic salesmen to handle our Stereoscopic Sets of the Coronation of King of Haakon of Norway. Address, KEYSTONE VIEW CO., Meadville, Pa. dec 6-3w

FOR SALE—A first class eight room residence, in good location and good repair, with perfect title. Enclosed O. PALMER.

For appropriate and useful Christmas presents, call at SALLING, HANSON & CO.

There will be no need of our people going or sending away for holiday goods. There are but few things which can not be bought here, and a right price.

The popcorn machine will be on the street this week and next. Will furnish popcorn in bulk for Xmas trees. Leave your order. Also fresh roasted peanuts. LEE WINSLOW.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Girls: A signet ring for that beau wouldn't go bad for a Xmas present. You'll find a complete line and everything up to date, at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. F. Narrin, Dec. 7, a daughter.

The tax roll is in the hands of the Treasurer. Call and see how much you are worth.

D. Trotter of Toledo, was in town yesterday on business and taking time to shake with old friends.

Look over the list of lands for sale for delinquent taxes furnished in this issue, and be sure that none of your lands are included. They can be paid before sale and save trouble.

Selig Solomon, the well known lumberman of AuSable, has sold all of his lands along the AuSable river comprising 17,600 acres, in Alcona, Iosco and Oscoda counties, to the H. M. Lond's Son's Co.

Congressman Loud has introduced a bill in congress to increase the amount of pension now allowed to dependents. The present rate is \$12 per month, no matter how great their need nor how good their service to the government.

Methodist Protestant Church, Grayling, Mich. (south side), Pastor—R. H. Cunningham. Services as follows: Preaching 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath School, 12 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Articles have been filed by the Pittsburgh & Michigan Oil & Gas Co., the incorporators being four Detroit gentlemen, one of Wynadotte, one of Pittsburg and one of New York city, organized for the purpose of boring for oil, petroleum, gas etc., constructing and operating pipe lines, etc., in Midland, Ingersoll and Mt. Hause townships of Midland county, Williams, in Bay and Tittabawassee, in Saginaw. The capitalization is \$100,000—life thirty years.

Yesterday afternoon in the storm the big drove of Texas steers from the O. F. Barnes ranch struck town. Quarters had to be secured for the herd as shipment must be delayed over hours because of lack of yard room for loading onto car. They were consigned to the Saginaw Beef company and numbered some 200 head. They were a prime lot, and the well-equipped herdsmen who seemed to be prepared for trouble, and the citizens who expected a stampede in the storm, were disappointed. The herd was as undemonstrative and as claimish as a tribe of Highlanders who could not speak the Gaelic, and were just as tractable. We understand that Mr. Barnes being a believer in rotation of stock as well as rotation of crops, will replace the outgoing cattle with between five and ten thousand sheep.—Roscommon News.

At the regular meeting of Marvin Post No. 240 G. A. R., last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Com.—O. Palmer;
Sr. Vice Com.—A. Taylor;
Jr. Vice Com.—D. S. Waldron;
Chaplain—H. Trumley;

O. D.—W. Havens;
O. G.—T. Kechitico;

Surg.—D. Countryman;
Adjutant—A. L. Pond;
D. S. Waldron was elected as delegate to the State encampment, and W. Batterson as alternate.

Jury List.

Following is a list of jurors for the Circuit Court, to convene at the Court House, Jan. 14th, 1907.

South Branch—Frank Leline, Geo. M. Cook, Oscar Rhoden, Willis Shellenberger, Conrad Wehnes.

Beaver Creek—Arthur Parker, L. B. Merrill, George Remdel, Ralph Hanna Frank Taylor.

Frederic—W. J. Callahan, W. T. Lewis, John Palmer, C. R. Wallace, C. S. Barber.

Grayling—Hugo Schreiber, Ben. Chas. P. Robinson, Albert Kraus, Maria Hanson, John Benson.

Maple Forest—Walter Love, Edmund Cobb, Robert McArthur, Herbert Knibbs.

Holiday Excursion to Canada.

On first class limited plus \$1.00 for round trip. Date of sale, Dec. 19—20 21 & 22. Return Limit Leaving destination not later than January 12 1907 Call on ticket agent, Grayling, for particulars.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, Dec. 9th.
10:30 a. m. Preaching.

Sunday School scholars are invited to attend the morning preaching service. The pastor will preach a five minute sermon every Sunday morning for their special benefit.

11:30 a. m. Sabbath School.

6 p. m. C. E. Meeting.

7 p. m. Preaching.

7 p. m. Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

You are very cordially invited to be present at all these services.

Third Sunday in Advent.

The sermon at the Methodist church on Sunday morning will be on "The Dying Jacob's Vision of his Scattered Prosperity and the Coming of Shiloh."

In the evening will be given the Third Advent Lecture. Subject:—"Why we are not to look for Another Christ?"

All not attending other churches are cordially invited to attend.

The prayer meeting this week will be on Friday night. Subject:—"The Fifth of the Seven Letters to the Churches."

YES

we must continue to try and please the ladies, and therefore have arranged to club the Avalanche and New Idea Magazine for \$1.40 per year, to paid up subscribers. Call or send for a sample copy, at this office.

Lovell's Locals

Fine sleighing.

The Douglas Co have commenced drawing cedar.

Dr. Underhill is having more land surveyed.

George F. Owen is putting the last coat of plaster on Joseph Douglass' house.

Mrs. Bounce and her sons came last week and are at home in the M. R. Smith house.

DAN.

New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman, of Watertown, O. Rural free delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleaners and life giving tonic pills on earth. 25¢ at L. Fournier's drug store.

Maple Forest Music.

Mr. Lewis Engel has returned from Kalamazoo to his home here.

Ebbie Sherman is improving.

Miss Ethel Cook has closed a third and successful term, in district No. 3 and returned Charlevoix.

The dance at the Gleaner Hall Thanksgiving was a decided success.

Rev. Coombs of Frederic, now preaches in the Buck school house.

Cordydon Forbush has quit at the farm and is now at home.

Laura London visited Mrs. Hunter last week.

Mrs. Fred Heunessey is cooking for G. Vailad.

Mrs. Henry Bates is pleased with a visit from her parents Mr. and Mrs. Vanslyke of Gaylord.

Fred Beresford of Bay City, visited at Mr. Knibbs last Tuesday. I wonder why?

Mrs. Arnold is quite ill.

UNCLE PETE.

A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken, we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured. It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed 50¢ and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's drug store.

Fewer strikes than ever before in Michigan; workingmen receiving good wages, better than ever before; hours not oppressive; the employer treating the employee better than formerly, and workingmen throughout the entire state in better circumstances than at any former period—these are some of the statements accompanying Labor Commissioner McLeod's announcement of a recent canvass as to labor conditions in all sections of the state.

The defeat of Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, and Congressman Lacey, of Iowa, is being referred to with great satisfaction by opponents of protection. It will not be denied that those two men were leaders in congress of the protection principles of the Republican party and that their defeat is greatly regretted by friends of the cause they so well advocated. But they were hardly more conspicuous as friends of protection than was William McKinley when he was defeated in his Ohio district on the same issue, or than was President Benjamin Harrison, when he failed of re-election because of the desire of the people to try a season of tariff reform. It may be necessary for history to repeat itself fully in order that the lesson which followed the defeat of McKinley and Harrison shall be learned anew. But it should not be necessary.—Saginaw Courier Herald.

Clover Versus Timothy.

Twenty horses were put on feed at the Illinois Experiment Station. They cost \$185 each on the average, at the outset, and sold at \$288.37, a profit that looks decidedly attractive, but Professor Obrecht knew how to handle the stock, and that counted for much.

A significant feature of his experiment was the demonstration of the worthlessness of timothy hay. It is an incident horse fleshmen will do well to keep in mind. Timothy hay is a good thing to haul to town and sell to the other fellow. And when he buys it he gets trash.

Clover hay has beat all around the circuit. In this experiment, horses fed on corn, oats, and clover hay gained 277 pounds each in 92 days. At 20 cents, this would mean \$55.40, and at the beginning of the experiment, a responsible horse dealer offered the experiment station authorities that prices for all the gain made. In the case of the lot fed on the same ration, but with timothy substituted for clover, the gain was but 142 pounds, and the timothy ration cost more than clover.

From this it is plain that timothy is an unprofitable raw material for farm feeding operations.—Hoards Dairyman.

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Use Royal Tiger Line

Canned Goods, Spices, Extracts,

Coffee &c.

20c

25c

30c

35c

CONNINE & CO.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS

The Famous S. B. & A. line and

Lowney's Fancy Box Confections

make Ideal.

The Avalanche

O. PALMERT, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BAD BOY MADE GOOD.

SURGICAL OPERATION CHANGES HIS DISPOSITION.

New York Lad Becomes Tractable and Quits Long-Seated Bad Habits—Colony of Women to Conquer Great Ranches in Texas.

According to Dr. William H. Maxwell, New York City superintendent of schools, and Dr. John J. Cronin, assistant chief medical inspector of the board of health, it has been demonstrated that surgery can transform a bad boy into a good one. This achievement, among others equally beneficial, was the result of an operation performed recently upon a pupil from a school on the lower east side, whose name is withheld. Primarily the operation was resorted to, not with the notion of improving the lad's moral character, but for the removal of a physical defect. For a long time the boy, who is about 14 years old and the son of poor parents, had been incorrigible in and out of school. After the operation, which was for the removal of adenoids, there was a surprising change in the boy. He became more cheerful, lost his surly manner, and, without threats or coercion, but merely in response to a kindly suggestion, he stopped smoking cigarettes, a habit to which he had been addicted. He also developed a quickness of apprehension and a readiness to study and is now considered a model pupil.

BANK ROBBED; ONE KILLED.

Chicago Youth with Revolver Overpowers Cashier.

A beardless youth of 20, who claims he came from Chicago, walked into the J. V. Brinkman bank in Great Bend, Kan., the other morning, stopped before the window of the cashier, coolly took a gun from his hip pocket, and, aiming it directly at the head of Cashier A. E. Taylor, ordered him to hand over all the money in his desk and then throw up his hands. The cashier complied, handing over \$500 in bills and the burglar ran from the building. Dashing up an alley near to the bank, the robber made for the building of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and running up stairs barricaded himself in room. For more than an hour he fought off a posse of citizens who were bent on lynching him, and then surrendered to the officers. Many shots were interchanged during which "Bud" Westfall, an employee of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was instantly killed and several were wounded, but not seriously.

1,000 EYES TO HAVE NO ADAM.

Chicago Woman Plans Refuge for Sisters Who Will Work on Ranch.

An Adamless Eden in Texas is the dream of Mary F. Hayden, the Chicago novelist, who is arranging to establish a colony of 1,000 women in Refugio country, Texas. She has acquired title to 5,000 acres and is at work on the plans for her colony. Women colonists may have husbands if that condition cannot be avoided, but the males must be a mere notch on a stick so far as the affairs of the colony are concerned. The founder will endeavor to procure from the Texas Legislature permission for women to exercise the right of suffrage in her colony, and all homes must be in the name of the wife. Everything that usually is undertaken on Texas farms will be attempted, truck farming, fruit raising, beekeeping, dairying, poultry raising and other kindred farm and ranch pursuits.

Night Fires Cost \$600,000.

Flames raged in three sections of Chicago the other night, causing a loss of about \$600,000 and imperiling lives of persons in the buildings attacked. Two hook and ladder trucks were wrecked in collisions with street cars, and firemen hurt. A boy was pushed into the river from the Van Buren street bridge while watching a disastrous blaze at Market and Van Buren streets and was drowned. Dozens of girls were rescued from a flaming building at 35th and Morgan streets.

Damny Amuck and Is Slain.

John H. Kejapmaa, while crazed with drink, ran amuck in Ashtabula, Ohio, arm, with a revolver and a knife, attacking nearly every one he met, with the result that five men were more or less seriously injured, and Kejapmaa lies dead at the morgue.

To Build Gothic Cathedral.

A Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Cincinnati, costing more than \$1,000,000, the central one of half a dozen fine buildings to be erected within ten or fifteen years, according to the plan mapped out by the diocesan building committee of that church.

Jumps from Steamer.

B. T. Beckwith, a resident of New London, Conn., committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer Northwestern while the vessel was en route to Seattle. Jealousy is thought to have been the motive.

Posses Kill Murderer.

Henry White, the murderer of Marshal Basore of Franklin, Ohio, was shot to death by a posse. White escaped from the Lehman jail some days ago and was tracked by bloodhounds.

Chicago Physician Is Shot.

Believing his home had been wrecked by Dr. Benjamin F. Harris, Amasa C. Campbell shot Harris, probably fatally, while in a law office in the Stock Exchange building in Chicago.

Bullets for Former Senator.

Arthur M. Brown, a former United States Senator from Utah, is suffering from what may prove fatal wounds after being found in a room in a Washington hotel, where he had been shot twice in the abdomen, and Mrs. Anna M. Bradley being held by the police.

Murderous Pair Reprised.

Gov. Folk announced that he had granted a respite until Jan. 10 for Mrs. Aggie Myers and Frank Hoffman of Kansas City, who were convicted of having murdered the husband of Mrs. Myers and were sentenced to be hanged.

Book Damages for Seawell Ship.

The sensational trial of Albert Lewis, Charles A. Hill and F. M. Howard, accused of scuttling the American ship Agnew in order to secure the insurance money, is still in progress in Yokohama. Counter suits for heavy damages have been brought.

EXPLOSION HURTS ELEVEN.

Planes Burn Over Several Acres at West Lynn, Mass.

A boiler explosion in the four-story factory of the P. J. Harvey Shoe Company at West Lynn, Mass., destroyed the factory, started a fire which swept over several acres, burning three other factory buildings, the Boston and Maine railroad station and a number of small dwellings, besides causing injuries to eleven persons. That there was no loss of life is attributed to the fact that the explosion occurred just before the time for the factory operatives to begin work. The financial loss is estimated at \$150,000. Of the injured six are at the hospital. None will die, it is believed. The first firm to be burned out or wrecked by the explosion was the P. J. Harvey Shoe Company, Tufts & Friedman Shoe Company, H. P. Hood Creamery, Boston and Maine West Lynn railroad station, Jacobs Leather Stock Company and the M. J. Worthley Shoe Company. The force of the explosion burst the four machinery loaded floors of the Harvey factory and lit the roof. The wreckage spread outward, shattering the walls of near-by structures and aiding the spread of the flames, despite the heavy storm of snow and sleet. In a brief space of time the West Lynn station of the Boston and Maine railroad was on fire. Unchecked by the gap occupied by the railroad tracks, the flames reached structures on the other side, licking up first the leather stock factory of the Jacobs company and then sweeping through the district covered by small wooden tenements.

HITS GIRL AGENT WITH SPOKE.

Bandit Then Robs the Santa Fe Railway Station at De Soto, Kan.

A robber early Thursday made Miss Zona Heckert, night operator at De Soto, Kan., on the Santa Fe road, unconscious with a blow from a wagon spoke, robbed the money drawer of what small change it contained and escaped. Miss Heckert was found lying near the station. There were three cuts on her head, and her arm had been broken in three places. A bloody spoke was found near by. She recovered consciousness later, and said her assailant was a white man, about 25 years old. The description fits that of Leonard D. Conner, a private in Company I, Engineers Corps, who escaped the previous day from the federal military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

JURY FREES EMMA RIPKE.

Refuge to Convict Kansas Girl of the Murder of Frank K. Potts.

The jury in the case of Emma Ripke, the Illinois (Kan.) girl charged with the murder of Frank K. Potts on the night of Oct. 15, last, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case hinged on the question of whether Potts committed suicide or was shot by the girl, and the evidence introduced to show that Potts had frequently threatened to commit suicide apparently outweighed that of the prosecution.

Dr. Crapace Formally Ousted.

Bishop Walker of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of western New York has formally deposed the Rev. Algernon S. Crapace, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, N. Y., from the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

The reverend man, who escaped the previous day from the federal military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

TOWN RUINED BY FLOOD.

Deluge Sweeps Away Business Part of Chicon, Ariz.

Confirmatory news comes of the almost total destruction of the business section of Chicon, Ariz., and the loss of at least sixty lives in a flood that swept down the San Francisco river and Chico creek. Mrs. Joseph Thron, her husband, and children were caught in a falling building. The woman was killed. The other members of the family had narrow escapes. One of the saloons which was washed away carried several men into the torrent and all are believed to have drowned. A woman and a child were lost in a small restaurant which was dashed to pieces in the flood. A number of small frame buildings in which people were known to be living were also destroyed. It is feared that a number of families perished. The latter had the balance of their possessions.

The socialist congress at Limoges, France, rejected a motion favoring insurance on the part of conscripts in case of war and adopted one calling on the soldiers of all nations to seek the protection of the International Labor Organization.

PREMIER CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN TOLD OF DEPUTATION.

After Jan. 1 all goods shipped from factories will go out with a guarantee that they are as represented; that there is no false labeling. The penalty for violating a law is not more than one year in a federal prison or \$500 fine or both, or for a second offense the penalty is doubled.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary of Treasury Puts Amount to June 30, 1908, at \$650,029,422.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress the book of estimates of appropriations required for government services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The following table shows the estimates, together with the appropriations made by Congress for each item, for the present fiscal year:

Estimated Appropriations for 1908 for 1907.

Legislative establishment.....\$ 5,618,173 \$ 5,047,557

Judicial establishment.....32,571,910 20,004,002

Foreign interests.....980,120 1,105,014

Military establishment.....3,254,077 3,706,052

Naval establishment.....70,950,102 72,305,270

Post office department.....115,441,050 98,773,062

Customs affairs.....7,970,168 14,878,144

Indian Affairs.....13,800,000 14,374,000

Public works.....65,805,540 26,515,710

Postal service department.....Indefinite

Mineralogical.....59,244,098 120,209,557

Postage and revenue appropriation.....149,850,320 155,117,220

Grand totals.....\$650,029,422 \$701,551,566

Grand Totals.

San Francisco Fire After Earthquake Caused Loss of \$350,000,000.

The report of the special committee of the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on insurance settlements after the big fire says: "The total area burned was about 3,600 acres, containing 520 blocks and about 27,000 buildings; one-half of these were residences. The amount of insurance was approximately \$275,000,000. The value of buildings and contents destroyed in the fire must have been about \$300,000,000. An immense sum of insurance money has been paid into this city. The companies will have paid undoubtedly in the neighborhood of 80 per cent of the amount of their views were and seek a concert of action.

The Canadian government has notified the United States that the postal treaty will be abrogated so far as it relates to second-class mail matter, the object being to exclude from Canadian territory certain periodicals or newspapers published in this country. Canada says that if new regulations are formed to shut out such objectionable publications, a new treaty will be entered into.

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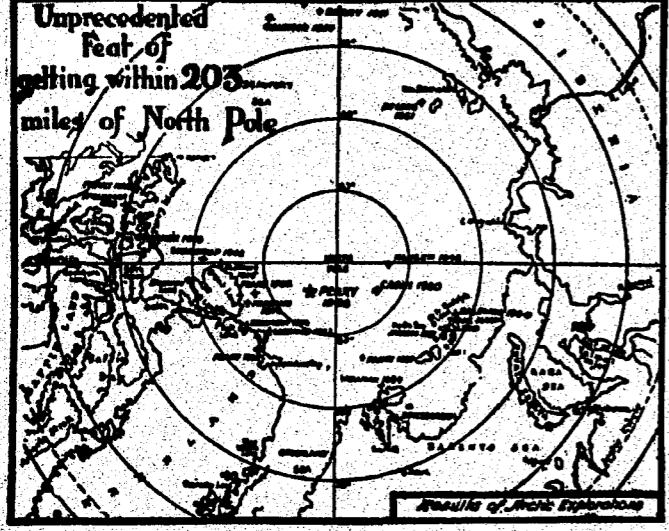
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PEARY NEAREST to ARCTIC GOAL

American Explorer performs



"The North Pole," said Commander Robert E. Peary before starting on his latest expedition, "is the last great geographical prize which the world has to offer to adventurous man; the prize for which the best men of the strongest, most enlightened, most adventurous nations of the earth have been struggling unsuccessfully for nearly four centuries; the trophy which the greatest nation of them all would be proud to win."

Peary's hopes of the prize are founded upon his extraordinary knowledge of the Arctic. He spent the greater part of ten years in his reconnaissance on the Great Ice Cap of Greenland. Having conquered this immense Arctic Sahara, he turned his thoughts toward the attainment of the North Pole in 1897.

Following is the northernmost record made by the various Arctic explorers:

Peary	April, 1900	87 deg. 6 min.
Cagni	May, 1900	86 deg. 34 min.
Nansen	April, 1895	86 deg. 13 min.
Peary	April, 1902	84 deg. 17 min.
Peary	May, 1900	85 deg. 50 min.
Lockwood	May, 1882	83 deg. 24 min.
Marcus	May, 1876	83 deg. 20 min.
Parry	July, 1827	82 deg. 45 min.
Budson	July, 1907	81 deg. (1)

Now the farthest north falls to

Peary, who, at 87 deg. 6 min., makes to

These attempts, made at great sacri-



PEARY IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

new record in Arctic attainment. On each of his dashes over the polar pack Peary has surpassed his own former efforts. In 1902, he exceeded his own best performance in northings by thirty-one miles, and now dwarfs that splendid work by going 107 miles nearer the Pole than he had ever before, and about thirty-seven miles further than his closest competitor, Captain Cagni. If Peary can equal this ratio in another dash, the North Pole, the greatest geographical prize, will be his, for he has put a star on the Polar map showing that he was within about 203 statute miles of the point where the terrestrial axis breaks the surface of the earth.

Attraction for Explorers. The North Pole has been an attraction to explorers only in recent times—within the last quarter century. The early explorers did, indeed, dream of reaching 90 deg. north, but that was only half of their vision. The other half included a descent on the other side. In brief, they sought a short route to the Far East, which would exclude the long journey around Africa. A northward passage was first looked for, and then a passage by way of the northwest. Although the explorers encountered floating ice they do not appear to have started out with the same respect for the frozen barrier they subsequently admitted.

About the middle of the sixteenth century Edward VI sent out Sir Hugh Willoughby to find a northeast passage. It appears to have reached Nova Zembla, and was subsequently lost. Forty years later Barentz reached 77 deg., named the great sea as discovered Spitsbergen, had some exciting experiences, but failed to find an open pas-

age of life and at great expense, showed that man may get to the Pole, but that the natural conditions must be favorable. Sir John Franklin essayed the northwest passage in 1847, and his whole expedition was lost; yet they were 1,000 miles from the North Pole. Thirty search expeditions, costing about \$5,000,000, were sent out by Great Britain and the United States during the succeeding thirty-five years to recover the remains of the party. All that was recovered were a few skeletons, some pieces of equipment and Franklin's journal.

With experiences such as these occurring far from the Pole it is not remarkable that polar research was for years supplanted by more general Arctic field work. Peary has been the most successful Arctic worker who ever sought the Pole, yet he has had terrible experiences. On one of his expeditions across the Greenland ice cap one of his party was lost in a crevasse. On another journey northward the intrepid explorer himself had to have a toe amputated. After the operation he went North again and actually reached, lame as he was and still suffering, his farthest northings—84 deg. 17 min.—previous to his present splendid performance.

Terrors of the Arctic.

To Peary the Far North has few terrors, yet even he is willing to admit the terrors are there. "Hunger and starvation," he says, "have played an important part in many Arctic expeditions, yet it should be remembered that they have played an equally prominent part in expeditions in what are considered more favored regions. Carelessness or mismanagement or inexperience or carelessness consider taking

Tart.

Stella—He told me I looked sweet enough to eat.

Bella—He doubtless meant you were well preserved.—New York Sun.

"You don't even dress me decently," she cried. "I'm going home to papa."

"All right," replied Doolta. "You might say to him also that I need a new suit myself."

Nerve.

"Safe from the Vandals."

"Billy, what in the world are you digging that hole in the lawn for?" asked the 4-year-old's mother.

"I'm hiding the Lord's prayer where George Bernard Shaw can't find it," answered the young philosopher, bringing up another spadeful of loess.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A man isn't necessarily an artist because he draws the color line.

TELL IT TO THE MARINES.

Now Famous Phrase First Used by Charles the Second.

The saying "Tell it to the marines" is traced to Pepys, the author of the famous "Diary," and it is said by him to have originated with Charles II. of England. It so befel, as the story goes, that his light-hearted majesty, with an exceedingly bored expression on his swarthy face, was strolling in the shade with the ingenious Mr. Pepys, secretary to the admiralty.

"I had speech yester eve at Deptford," said Mr. Pepys, "with the captain of the Defiance, who hath but lately returned from the Indies, and who told me the two most wonderful things that ever I think I did hear in my life." Among the stories told were of sail flying in the air. "Fish flying in the air," exclaimed his majesty. "Ha! ha! a quaint conceit which 'twere too good to spoil w' keeping!" What ho! sir—he turned and beckoned the colonel, Sir William Killigrew of the newly raised maritime regiment on foot, who was following in close conversation with the duke of York—"We would discourse with you on a matter touching your element. What say you, colonel, to a man who sweats by bath seen fishes in the air?"

"I should say, sir," returned the sea soldier simply, "that the man hath sailed in southern seas. For when your majesty's business carried me thither of late I did frequently observe more flying fish in one hour than the hairs of my head in number."

"His majesty glanced narrowly at the colonel's frank, weatherbeaten face. Then with a laugh he turned to the secretary.

"Mr. Pepys," said he, "from the very nature of their calling no class of our subjects can have so wide a knowledge of seas and lands as the officers and men of our loyal maritime regiment. Henceforth ere ever we cast doubts upon a tale that Inckett likelihood we will first tell it to the marines."

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

Climate and Consumption.

Only a few years ago one suffering from consumption was thought to be incurably ill, and doomed to a death which, although perhaps slow, was inevitable. Modern scientific knowledge has changed all that. It is now known that tuberculosis taken in time is quite amenable to treatment, and indeed often gets well of itself without any special effort on the part of patient or physician.

"All hotel charges in Japan are forced by law to be very low, so that even the very poor man who finds himself on the road of nights can get food and shelter for a nominal sum. The rich man has to pay no more than the beggar."

"Since the hotel man could not make a living if this order of things were allowed to exist, without some saving grace, some recompense must be made to the hotelkeeper for his enforced generosity. Therefore, it is argued, if a guest can well afford to give the host something more than he asks he not only provides for those less fortunate than himself, but he feeds himself against the evil day when he may have to ask a beggar's board and bed. It is not charity to the hukkester, but merely wise provision against possible hard times."

"But if a man whom the worthy host believes to be able to afford a generous chowdah leaves the hotel without paying the same, woe betide him should he ever return to that hostelry again. He will get last chance at the communal bathtub, will get the most drafty room in the house, and in a hundred ways be made to feel that he is the most miserable of men."

OSTRICH FARMS DO WELL.

Dry Climate of the Southwest Favorable to the Industry.

Some of the accounts of ostrich farming in this country have been so glowing that the reader was left much in doubt as to their accuracy. The ostrich business is fairly prosperous, especially in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, where 1,500 of the 2,200 ostriches in the country are now owned. This is a new line of animal industry for Americans and there is much to learn.

We have not thus far produced such

fancy birds as have some of the more experienced breeders in South Africa, but the size seems to be increasing and the health of the birds is all that could be desired. So far serious ostrich diseases have not troubled the American raiser; even the so-called barring of the feathers has not been observed. Ostriches need a hot, dry climate, such as is found in the southwest. The rainy portion of the south is far less desirable, although this is sometimes mentioned as suitable for ostrich raising.

Ostrich pasture is also essential; an acre of alfalfa will carry four ostriches and, which is of far more importance, will keep them in good health. Our American ostriches are now worth \$800 a pair at 4 years of age. No one should imagine that ostrich farming is a get-rich-quick scheme, for the birds are not ready for mating until they become 4 years old.—Country Life in America.

He Was Ashamed.

Police Judge—Ain't you ashamed to be arrested so often, prisoner?

Prisoner—"X" bet I am, judge; it'd be a disgrace if any man not be able to get away from them sleepy good for nothin' perleecemen.—Toledo Blade.

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Explain Death of Student.

After being threatened with punishment for their silence, members of the Trigon fraternity in Ann Arbor explained the fatal shooting of John Fraser. Fraser was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Cass Lightener of Detroit while they were sitting at a target.

Michigan State News

CONTRACT FOR NEW RAILROAD.

Furniture City to Be Connected with Kalamazoo.

W. H. Patterson, promoter, and one of the directors of the Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Valley Electric Railroad Co., received a telegram announcing the sale of the bonds and assurance of the building of the road connecting Kalamazoo with Grand Rapids. He refused to make known the names of the purchasers, but says that the people live in New York City and Philadelphia and none of them is interested in any western electric road. The contract was also let for building the road. It calls for work to begin March 1 and to be completed within a year. There is nothing in the way to prevent the progress of the work. The right of way has been secured and much of the grade is already completed. The road will be about fifty miles long and will follow closely the right of way of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad. It will pass through Plainwell, Oregon, Martin, Bradley and Wayland. It will take a million dollars to build and equip the road.

CARS ROLL DOWN HILL.

Axle Breaks While Freight Is Running Thirty Miles an Hour.

Seven loaded cars and one empty one of a heavily loaded Grand Trunk eastbound freight train were hurled down a 50-foot embankment two miles north of Birmingham, the other morning. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle on one of the cars. The tracks were torn up for several hundred feet. The train, which was a double header, was descending a steep grade at about thirty miles an hour when the accident occurred. The breaking of the axle caused the rails to spread and caused the car, which was unloaded, to pitch over the embankment, dragging seven other cars, loaded with gravel, behind it. Fortunately no one was hurt.

FOUND WITH SKULL CRUSHED.

Foreman at Albion Iron Plant May Be Victim of Fool Play.

White superintending a gang of Italians in moving several freight cars loaded with steel at the Albion Malleable Iron Company's plant, Marvin A. Richardson, a foreman, received injuries about the head and shoulders that may result in his death. The way in which Richardson was hurt is a mystery. No one was near him at the time except the foreigners and they are unable to throw any light upon the matter as they cannot talk English. One small Italian boy, who claims he was near the scene at the time of the accident, says that Richardson was kneeling near a car wheel when an Italian drove a heavy railroad crowbar upon his head. He claims it was unintentional or the foreigner's part. The others of the crowd would say nothing or make any sign and they act as though they are unaware of the accident.

PIGS AND HENS, GARBAGE PLANT.

Contractor's "Reduction Works" May Be Forced Upon Grand Rapids.

The Grand Rapids city fathers are facing the problem of determining just how 1,900 hogs and several times as many roosters and hens can be figured as an asset in the capacity of a municipal garbage reduction plant. Alva W. Adams, who was awarded the contract for the disposal of the city's garbage, has announced the completion of his "works." The contract specified that the plant was to be erected by him, which part he filled by the purchase of the hogs and chickens. The contract runs for three years, and at the end of that time the "works" may revert to the city if the contract is not properly fulfilled. Hence the perturbation in official circles.

FIRE THREATENS HARRISVILLE.

Hotel Destroyed and High Wind Jeopardizes Business Section.

The Hotel Retreat and dwelling of Harry Parkes was totally destroyed by fire in Harrisville. A high west wind was blowing and for a time the entire business portion of the city was in danger of being wiped out. A barn at the rear of the dwelling was partially destroyed. The Masonic hall was badly scorched and was saved with difficulty. The fire started from an unknown cause in one of the upper rooms of the hotel. The buildings are owned by Charles J. McDonald.

Panic in a Church.

A panic was caused at the Laurium Methodist church by a false alarm of fire during exercises commemorating the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the building. Several persons were hurt. Friction of a bolt attached to the electric motor on the pipe organ caused some smoke and some one shouted smoke.

Horses' Tongues Cut Out.

Great excitement was created in the Sodus district east of St. Joseph when it was discovered that the tongues of horses had been cut out on the John Hogen farm. A horse on a neighboring farm suffered a similar injury. A similar outrage was committed in the vicinity a year ago.

Swindles in Lorenz's Name.

A Chicago man pretending to be the famous Dr. Lorenz of Armour's fame, working in western Michigan, has been caught after repeated swindles.

Within Our Borders.

"Flunkers' Club" organized at Holly, Kalamazoo puffed up over 40,000 population.

Crosswell and Memphis suffering from coal famine.

Some 225 men who sail lakes make home in Algoma.

Four-year-old Lansing boy injured by falling on scissors.

Kalamazoo man arrested seven times for stealing bicycle.

Port Huron landed automobile factory that will employ 350 men.

Orioles and robins being driven from Ann Arbor parks by squirrels.

Sixteen people were made ill at Imley City by eating poisoned cheese.

Bride and groom, aged 71 and 72, respectively, wed at Grand Rapids.

Church at Belding inaugurated luncheons at close of evening services.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Reek of Macon celebrated fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Explosion of tank of cooling porcelain in Grand Rapids seriously injured one man.

C. H. Kummer, late candidate for Governor, shot two deer on hunting trip north.

Capt. George H. Cottrell of Marine City celebrated ninetieth birthday anniversary.

Joseph Rowland, for forty years one of Grand Rapids' best known millers, died the other morning, aged 76. He had lived in Grand Rapids since 1867.

Body Sugar in Michigan.

The body sugar product of Michigan this year will be unprecedented. In 1904 five and one-half tons was the average production per acre. In 1905 it rose to seven tons, but the crop was very short. This year the average production will be 10 tons per acre, one ton in excess of the standard of a good year. There are under contract this year between 85,000 and 90,000 acres, as compared with 78,000 last year. The beet sugar manufacturers expect a production this year of 200,000,000 pounds, against 143,100,000 pounds last year.

Shoots Arctic Owl.

George Galvin, living two miles east of Kingsley, succeeded in shooting an arctic owl. The owl is pure white and measures five feet four inches from tip to tip.

Well-Known Miller Dies.

Joseph Rowland, for forty years one of Grand Rapids' best known millers, died the other morning, aged 76. He had lived in Grand Rapids since 1867.

Body of Frank Kingsley, Medina farmer, found in creek. Suicide suspected.

South Haven young woman earned dollar for experience social by unloading car of lumber.

Miss Elizabeth Sweeney of Morenci, for over 30 years a member of Methodist church, died.

It cost light-fingered

X-MAS PRESENTS.

X-MAS PRESENTS.

Holiday Specials!

Come in and look them over!

Perfumes.

In boxes from 25c. up.
In bulk all the popular odors, such
as Thelma, Ly Sylvia Corinne, Rajahs
Rose and Egyptian Lotus.

Stationery.

Many styles and all prices. An ar-
ticle always suitable as a Xmas gift.

Brush and Comb Sets.

Ebony and Stag in leather cases.

Jewel Cases

Often necessary and always appre-

ciated. \$1.50 and up.

Mirrors.

Tric平ate, Oval and round. All
Kinds and prices.

Music Rolls

In leather and canvas.

Military Brushes.

Both, Stag, Ebony, or Rosewood,
Silver mounted.

Manicure Sets.

All prices in Silver, Ebony or
Foxwood.

Scissor Sets.

Always necessary in every house-
hold.

Traveling Sets.

Ebony and Foxwood in leather
cases.

Toilet Rolls.

Rubber and leather. \$1.50 up.

Cuff and Collar Boxes

Many kinds.

Novelties,

Card Trays,

Ink Stands,

Atomizers,

Match Boxes

Paper Knives,

Etc., etc. etc.

Fountain Pens.

Anyone will appreciate a good pen,
one that can be depended on to write
when you need it, without scattering
ink all over your fingers. We guar-
antee each and every pen to be O. K.
in every respect.

Candy in Boxes.

"Queen City" line has no superior,
and is gaining friends every day.
Half pound 25 and 35 cents; one pound
package 50 and 65 cents.

Cloth and Hat Brushes.

In Ebony and Stag, with silver
mountings, always suitable.

Toilet Sets.

In Ebony, Tigerwood and Sterling
silver, many varieties, and prices to
suit all purposes.

Hat Brushes.

Ladies' and Gents' brushes in Stag
and Ebony.

Playing Cards.

None better than the Congress card
with gilt edges and fancy backs at 50
cents per package.

Cigars.

In Boxes of 12, 25 and fifty, some-
thing a man will appreciate if he
smokes. La Verdo, La Azora, Tru-
do Club and El Principe de Galas.
All clear Havana and the very best.

Pipes.

Meerschaum with Amber bits \$1.50
to \$6.00. French Briar with Amber
bits, all in leather cases, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
All kinds, shapes and sizes.

Cigar Holders.

Gold mounted, Ambers and Meer-
schaums in cases at \$2.50.

Pin Trays.

Many styles and with the right
prices.

Handkerchief Boxes

Always handy.

Albums.

Nice line of many styles.

Infant Sets

at 75 cents and \$1.00.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Proprietor.

On the Fangs of the Yellow Saw

THE WEIRD TALE OF A SHIPWRECK

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It happened when I was 18; and my life had not been passed in still places; but although my years now number four-score and one, the wreck of that unknown Indianaman is the clearest thing in memory to-day.

It was the chief boatman who saw her first. He was patrolling on duty along the cliffs, and a rocket spouting up from the gloom beneath showed him a vessel hard jammed on some of the mid-teeth of the Yellow Saw. Being powerless to aid her by himself, he forthwith carried the report to my father, his superior officer.

Picking up his men as passed the signal station, my father led on along the cliff, we staggering after him as best we might through the stinging, shrieking darkness, bearing with us ropes, rockets, hawsers, blocks, and what not, we got at last to the cliff-head.

Out of the seething, howling cauldron below, there glared up a flare, as sailors call it—a handful of tow steeped in turpentine, and streaming with dirty yellow flame.

The tearing breath of the gale consumed it in a moment, but we saw a couple of men making a shift to light a larger beacon, and soon a pile of tar-barrels and old junk began to blaze and sputter from the deck of the Indianaman, and lit up all clearly. She was a full-rigged ship of 1,100 or 1,200 tons burthen, and sorely mauled. All around was creaming surf and green curling waves, though occasionally the glint of the flames fell on some grim yellow fang of the Saw, and reminded us that others of those venomous rocks were every minute eating deeper and deeper into her sheathing and timbers. It was a weird sight and an awful one.

She could not last long, and her people had evidently come to this conclusion—those of them who were left, that is, for their numbers had thinned woefully during those last dreadful hours. The launch was the only boat the sweeping seas had left them, and when the breaking day once more lit up our view, they were preparing to get her into the water.

There was a steep cleft in the rock a little further westward down the coast. They had seen it, and were evidently going to attempt a landing through it.

We, who knew the place, saw the act with new horror. The cleft was guarded by reefs that no craft could hope to float over, and both backwash and undertow were strong enough to drown a seal.

But on what followed I cannot bear to dwell though the few seconds in which that salt drama was played out to the finish seemed to drag them sevens out into hours. The heavy boat got into the water, partly by human effort, partly by aid from the crew on board; and its helpless freight embarked. Then she sank into a deep trough out of sight, and when the next sea went up, no two steaks of

what with the crew and ourselves. Yes, they're all gone except your humble servant, poor beggars! Yes, gone, poor things."

"You don't seem very grateful for your escape, sir," remarked my father, a trifle sharply.

The stranger, who had been staring at the wreck, turned to him with a curious smile.

"Dry land has a deuced pleasant feeling about it at times. But there are other things."

He did not finish the sentence. He had turned to seaward again, and stood on the extreme brink of the cliff, with hands pressed against the sides of his head, and body crouched and twisted.

"My God!" I heard him say. "See that! There she is alive, and I thought her a battered, sea-washed corpse."

My eyes followed his glance down towards the wreck. A door of the

her were holding together. She had been ground to staves and splinters upon the reef.

A few human atoms here and there dotted the boll of water; but one by one the hungry fingers of the sea drew them quickly down, and not a soul of that launch's crew escaped.

And now comes the really weird part of my yarn.

As we wound our way amongst the hummocks one of the men who had been on ahead came running back.

"They hain't all left her," he cried out excitedly. "There's a man perched in the mizzen-top!"

Heiterskoter we all struck out, striding over the bowdories, leaning up against the gale, and in another minute saw this survivor for ourselves.

He was there, surely enough, and to all outward appearance in no wise dismayed by his situation. He was sitting in the top, with his legs spread out, and his back up against the lower masthead, leisurely eating some bread and meat. On seeing us he stopped for a moment with a mortal frown, and then went unconcernedly on with his meal.

That those on board knew of this we could tell by their gestures; but yet they loitered. He seemed trying to persuade her to do something from which she withheld. We could see him make some proposition and then point to the breeches buoy, which would convey both of them to safety. But again and again she shook her head.

Momenta were precious. The sea was full of planks, boiling and popping amongst the foam. Every second they were being added to. The mizzenmast had lurched overboard, ripping a great gap from the deck in its fall. The Indianaman was breaking up fast. Any wave might send the remaining mast after its fellows.

Presently the squall gave signs of blowing itself out, and in due time the hull came, and away went our rocket. It fell across the deck of the wreck, close to the main rigging.

In a second the man in the mizzen-top had jumped out on a topmast backstay and slid down to the channels. Running cleverly along the streaming decks he laid hold of the line, and in less than half a minute was back again in his old perch, hauling it in hand over fist with sturdy good will. All his nonchalance was gone now. He saw a good chance of being saved, and was making use of it to the full.

At last he came to the end of the thin line, and making fast the hawser and tall-block which came up to his hand, signaled to us "All ready." In a minute more he was on the cliff-head amongst us.

"A providential escape, sir," observed my father.

"Narrow, certainly," returned the stranger.

"Narrow, also," said my father. "You alone are saved out of I know not how many who were alive at this time yesterday."

"A hundred and forty-three, all told,"

he said, looking down at the floor where the woman had disappeared.

He passed inside and seemed to stay there an age. Was he never going to come out again? Heavens! did not the man know the crazy fabric might dissolve like a sandpit at any moment beneath his feet?

Finally the door of the deck house opened and the pair of them appeared. The woman seemed to be holding back; the man persuaded her, dragging her. Against his strength she could do nothing, and rattling by rattles he carried her up into the mizzen-top, set her down and cleared away the rope's end which had jammed the tall-block. We on the cliff had remained the hauling lines, and directly it was clear ran the breeches buoy up to him.

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SUPPLEMENT.

President's Message

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No Congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present Congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Campaign Contributions.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

The Government's Right to Appeal.
A bill which has passed one House of the Congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the States; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the Congress. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill, in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings; but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding, in certain cases, to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable; and though there have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evil-doers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment—and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course, where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased; but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish much.

Issuance of Injunctions.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways; nor must the injunction be used

merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the conclusiveness of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute between the parties; and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a matter-of-course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases; and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well-nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

The Crime of Lynching.

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest exciting cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in beastly fashion a beastly deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Labor and Capital.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazines are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich men as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Corruption is never so safe as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between

man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence, and demagogic is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress. There must be a stern refusal to be lulled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow-Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy.

The Eight-Hour Law.

So far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the Isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the Isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men.

Labor of Women and Children.

Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization.

Disputes Between Capital and Labor.

The commission appointed by the President Oct. 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider and pass upon the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award expressed the belief "that the State and Federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees which are deserving of the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end."

Many strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unbiased body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the Federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts, and, in other cases, would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

Control of Corporations.

The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less

degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. All these laws have already justified their enactment. It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

It cannot often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different State legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one State. In some methods, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control, than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive over-capitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing ofordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wage-workers. Our effort should not be so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort; upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual, but as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectively checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is obnoxious where it is not effective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such vigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Related, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in one with a federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any State than a tax on the franchise conferred by the State upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the State boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the State. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular State too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other State. The national government has long derived

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its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the State, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the State gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that, in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system in spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislature should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all monies, or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation.

Education of the Farmer.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wage-workers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of cities no growth of wealth, no industrial development can stand for any failing off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever-increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely but of the most severely practical type. This education of the farmer is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest States have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. This is especially true of the farmer. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor." That is, to prepare the pupils that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion and show in many ways social and co-operative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.
Much is now being done for the States of the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation; no government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be unless the people of the States, in which they lie, through their representatives in Congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the National Congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different States on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the Congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several States. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government,

when home ties are loosened, when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; then evil days for the Commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that willful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

Development of American Shipping.

Let me once again call the attention of the Congress to the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the House at its last session, will be passed. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard States, such as Maine, Louisiana and Washington; but what benefits part of our people in the end benefits all; just as government aid to irrigation and forestry in the West is really of benefit, not only to all our country.

Need of Currency Reform.

I especially call your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent; and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of inflation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. As commercial interests suffer during each crop period, excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field; this depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates; so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. I do not press any especial plan.

The Philippine Tariff.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the tremendous benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than the people have ever before known, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the Federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the Federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii, and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference the department of state or the department of war.

International Morality.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholics or Protestants, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the person's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to

remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility we are there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation.

The Japanese people have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of equal and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to teach us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Through our Japanese Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficient ample power through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was represented by the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was not noticed by the President of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government, and that he was moreover to maintain order. It was evident that a chaotic condition was pending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this government to try to restore order, the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless; and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State, in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions, by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendi—some provisional government of their own—failed. Finally the President of the republic resigned. The quorum of Congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the Secretary of War acting as Provisional Governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and Governor of the canal zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband, and the agreement was carried out. The provisional government has left the personnel of the old government and the old navy, so far as might be unchanged, and will this administer the island for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new government in-

augurated. Peace has come in the island; and the harvesting of the sugar cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed.

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated, in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperious need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve their independence and therefore to preserve their independence.

Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal.

The Conference at Rio.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded.

Trip to Panama.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

Protection of Fur Seals.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic sealing, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land, with the result of continuing such a practice, and whether it is not better to end the practice by extirpating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

War for the Right.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness; but it is righteousness and not peace which should bind the conscience of a nation; it should bind the conscience of an individual; and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation, which is an entity, and which does not die as individuals die, refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come, no less than for the interest of the generation of to-day; and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference, or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in a long of injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and truly said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation; but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

The Army and Navy.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and worn-out ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. For years prior to the Spanish war the securities of war were praised chiefly if they practiced economy; which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself. And parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy, which economy, loss, and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved. The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Lot No.	Section	Range	W.M.	W.E.	S.M.	E.M.	Front	Depth	Area
1	1	4	1	2	1	2	100	100	10000
2	2	4	2	3	2	3	100	100	10000
3	3	4	3	4	3	4	100	100	10000
4	4	4	4	5	4	5	100	100	10000
5	5	5	5	6	5	6	100	100	10000
6	6	5	6	7	6	7	100	100	10000
7	7	6	7	8	7	8	100	100	10000
8	8	7	8	9	8	9	100	100	10000
9	9	8	9	10	9	10	100	100	10000
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92	92	91	92	93	91	93	100	100	10000
93	93	92	93	94	92	94	100	100	10000
94	94	93	94	95	93	95	100	10	